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Centro Nacional de Supercomputación



**EXCELENCIA
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Task 3.2: Improved skill of seasonal prediction of water cycle and precipitation

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IMPRES GA 2018, Valencia

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Improving skill of seasonal predictions (?)

By...

(1) Improving the model / prediction system

- Increasing the model resolution
- Land-surface initialisation

(2) Postprocessing

- Impose empirical relationships e.g. to NAO
- Combining different models/prediction systems
- Bias correction

(1) Improving the model / prediction system

- initialization of the model with realistic soil moisture conditions (as opposed to climatological mean)
- increase the model atmosphere and ocean resolutions

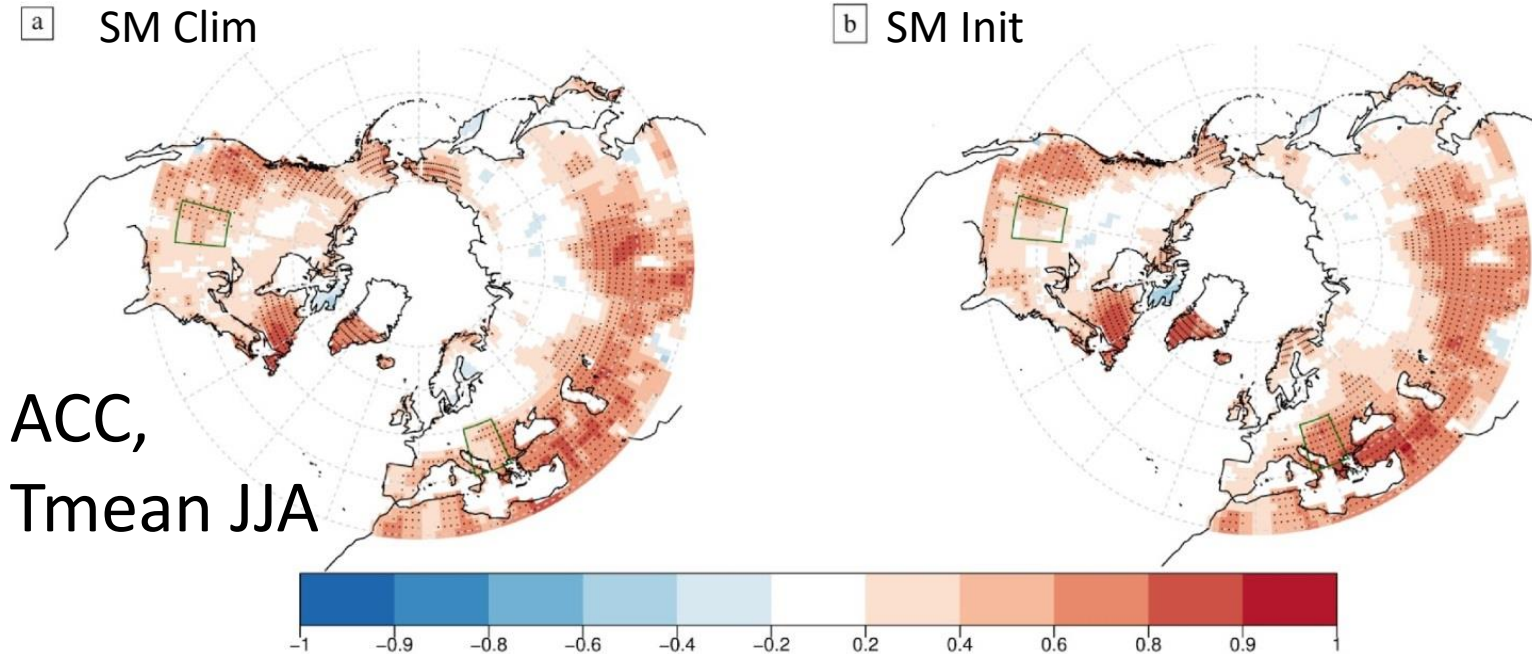
Improvements from initializing soil moisture

Twin sets of experiments (SM_Clim, SM_init) for boreal summer (MJJA), 1992-2010

5 forecast systems: MPI-ESM, ECMWF System4, CNRM-CM5, EC-Earth v2.3 and GloSea5

Ardilouze, C. et al. (2017) Multi-model assessment of the impact of soil moisture initialization on mid-latitude summer predictability. *Clim. Dyn.*, 49, 3959-3974.

Improvements from initializing soil moisture



Ardilouze et al. (2017) Clim. Dyn., 49, 3959-3974

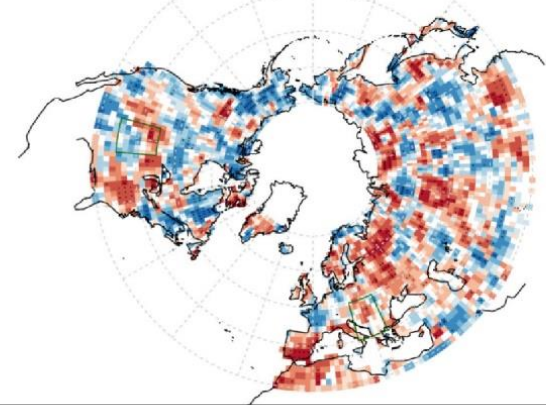
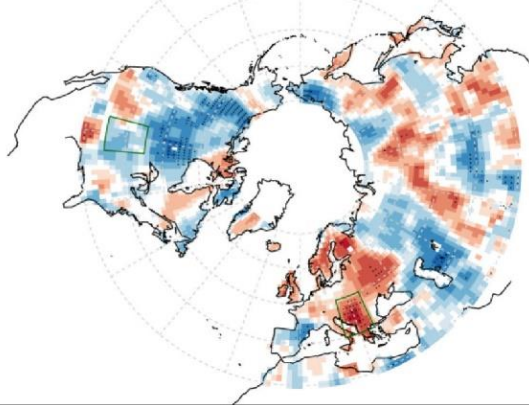
Improvements from initializing soil moisture

a

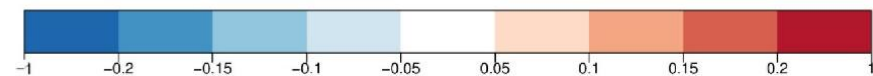
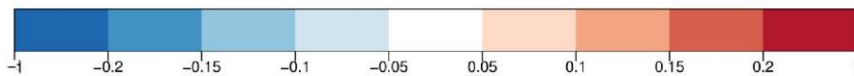
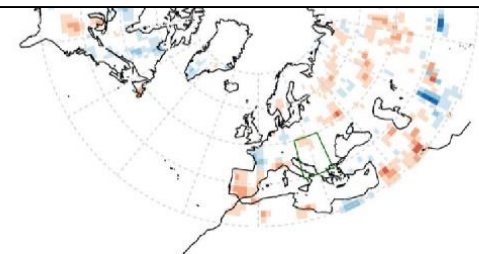
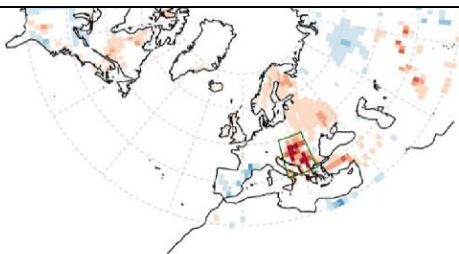
Tmean (JJA)

ACC (Init) – ACC (Clim)

Precipitation (JJA)

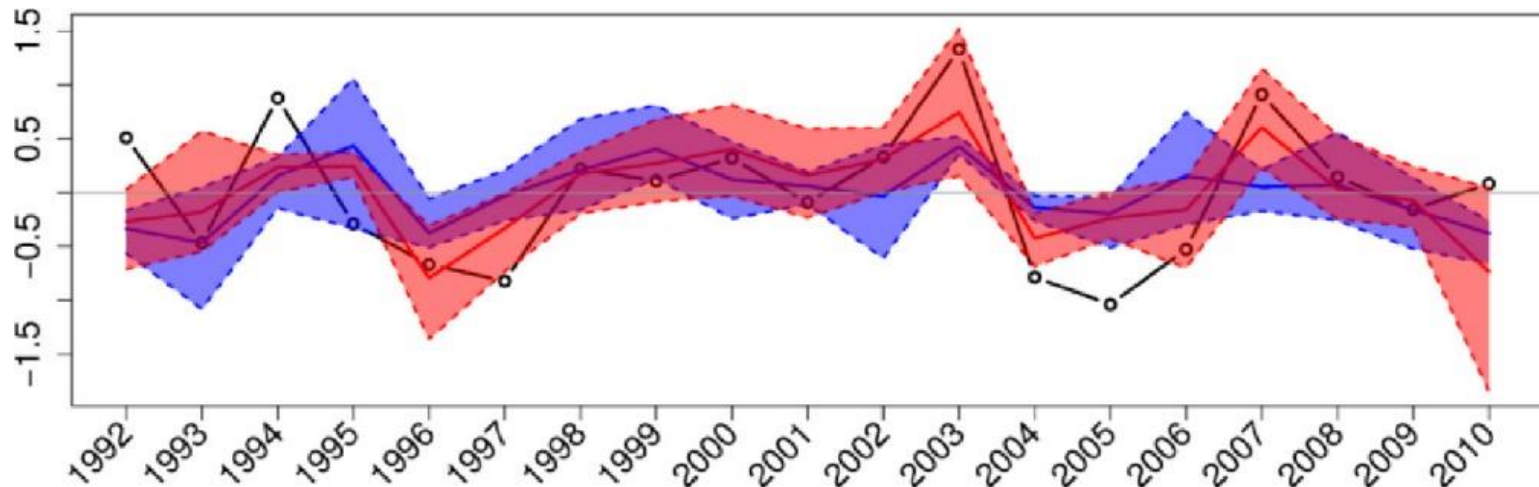


-> SM initialisation regionally improves temperature skill in SE Europe,
Generally poor skill for precipitation, improvements less conclusive



Improvements from initializing soil moisture

Tmean JJA, de-trended anomalies Balkan region



Black: ERA-Int, Red: SM_ini, Blue: SM_clim

-> SM initialisation regionally improves the simulated inter-annual variability of summer temperature

Ardilouze et al. (2017) Clim. Dyn., 49, 3959-3974

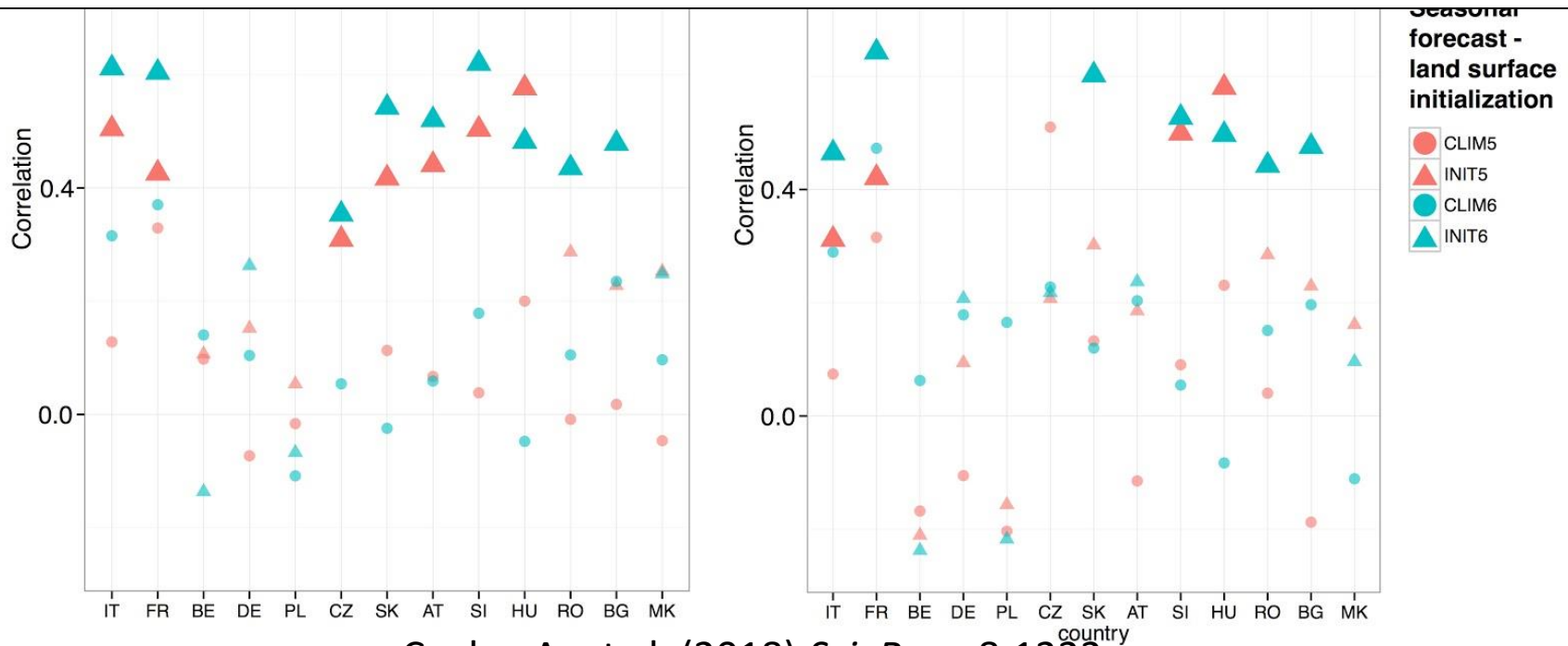
Impact of Soil Moisture Initialization on Seasonal Forecast of Maize Yield

a) Correlation between forecasted and observed CSI

b) Correlation between forecasted CSI and observed YIELD anomalies

Example application to agricultural yields:

-> SM initialisation improves maize yield estimated in Europe



Ceglar, A. et al. (2018) *Sci. Rep.*, 8:1322

Estimate maize yield anomalies (Y) based on combined stress index from SPEI and HDD

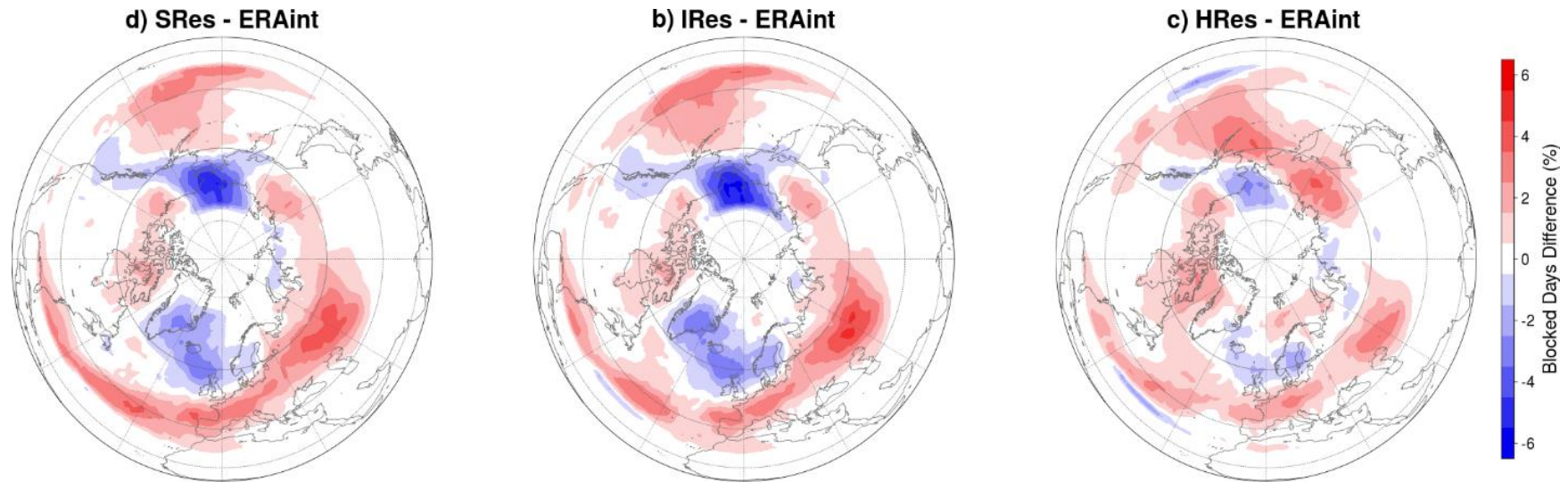
Improvements from increasing model resolution

SRes (standard):	atmosphere T255 (approx. 0.7° lat x lon), 91 vertical levels, ocean 1° (with refinements around equator and poles), 46 vertical layers
IRes (intermediate):	ocean resolution increased 0.25° , 75 vertical layers
HRes (high res):	atmosphere T511 ($\sim 0.35^\circ$), ocean 0.25° , 75 vertical layers

Prodhomme et al (2016) , J. Clim., 29, 9141-9162

Improvements from increasing model resolution

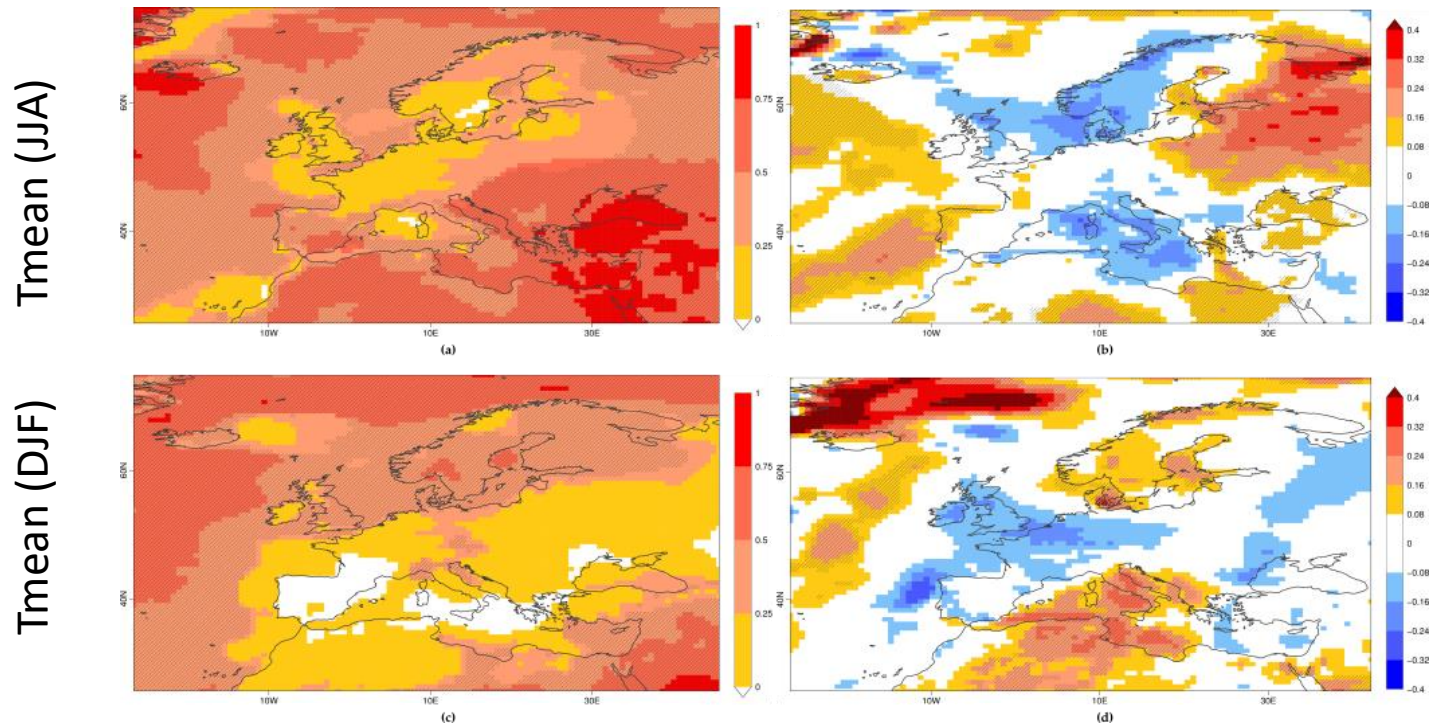
e.g. reduced bias in atmospheric blocking frequency



-> reduced bias in atmospheric blocking in the high-resolution simulations

Improvements in next generation dynamical prediction system?

-> mixed pattern of regional skill improvements and reductions



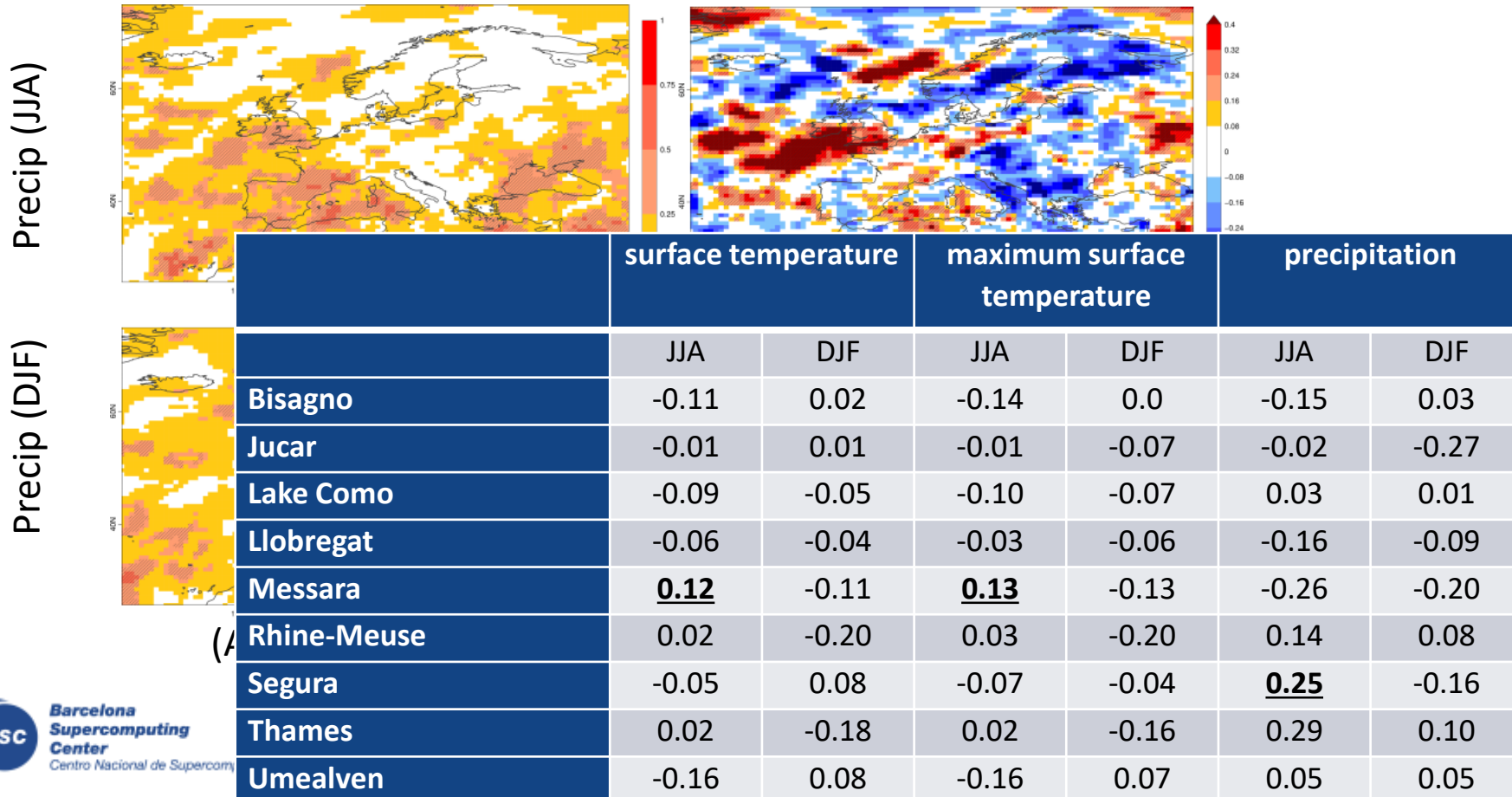
(Anomaly Correlation Coefficient, ACC; 1981-2015)

Improvements in next generation dynamical prediction system?

ECMWF System 5 versus System 4, e.g. Precipitation

System 5

System 5 – System 4



(2) Skill improvements from processing the seasonal predictions model output



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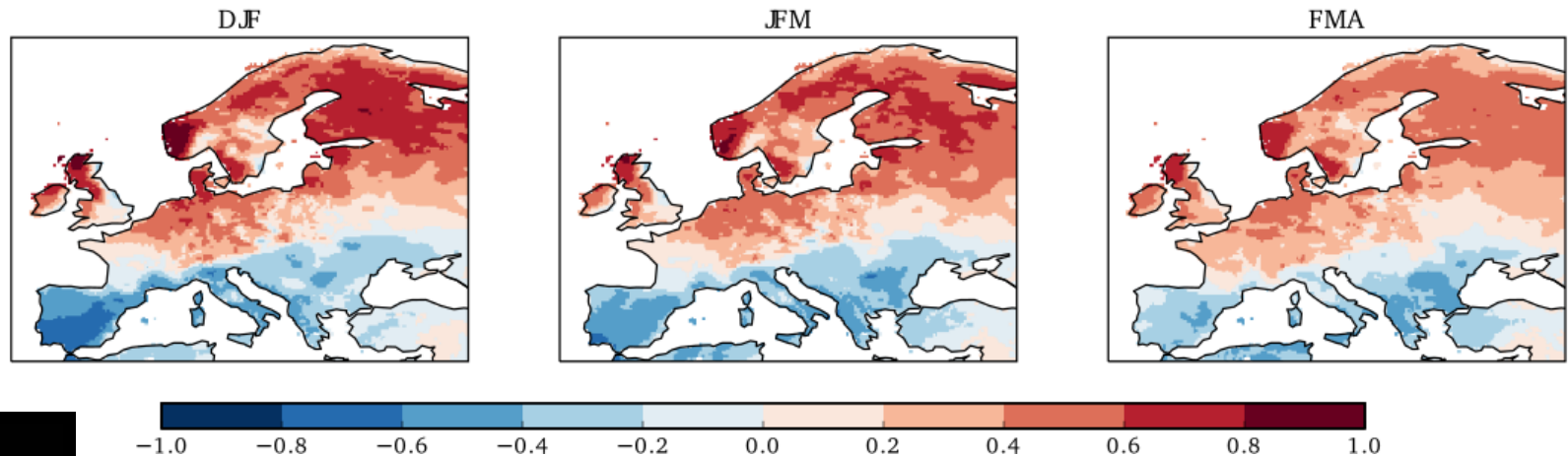
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Imposing empirical (observed) NAO relationship

Idea:

- seasonal precipitation in Europe is correlated with NAO, and NAO can be skilfully predicted
- Models struggle with spatial patterns of NAO, and therefore local relationships
- Impose observed relationships to model-predicted NAO

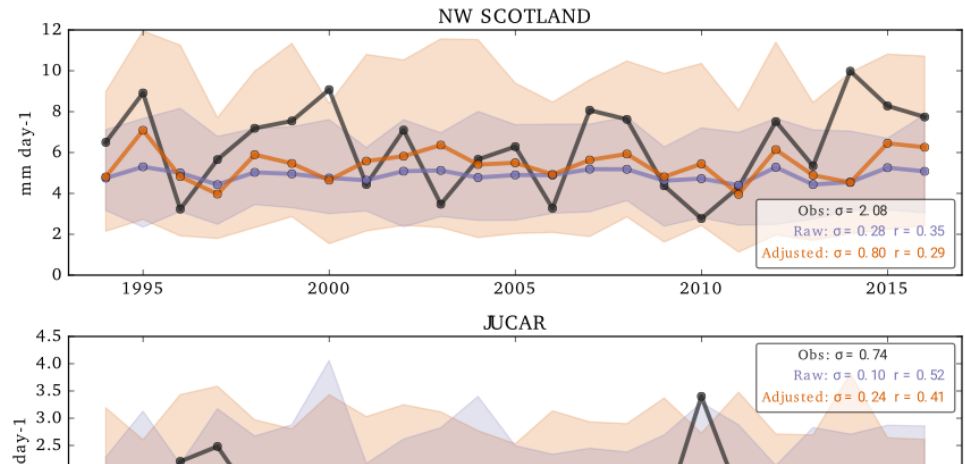
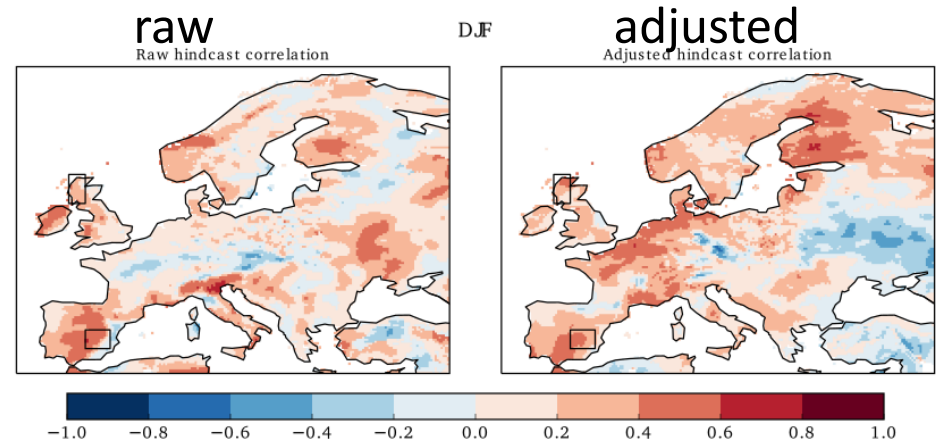
Correlation between HADSLP NAO and E-OBS precipitation (1950-2016)



Imposing empirical (observed) NAO relationship

Correlation ensemble mean P vs E-Obs
(DJF, similar for JFM, FMA)

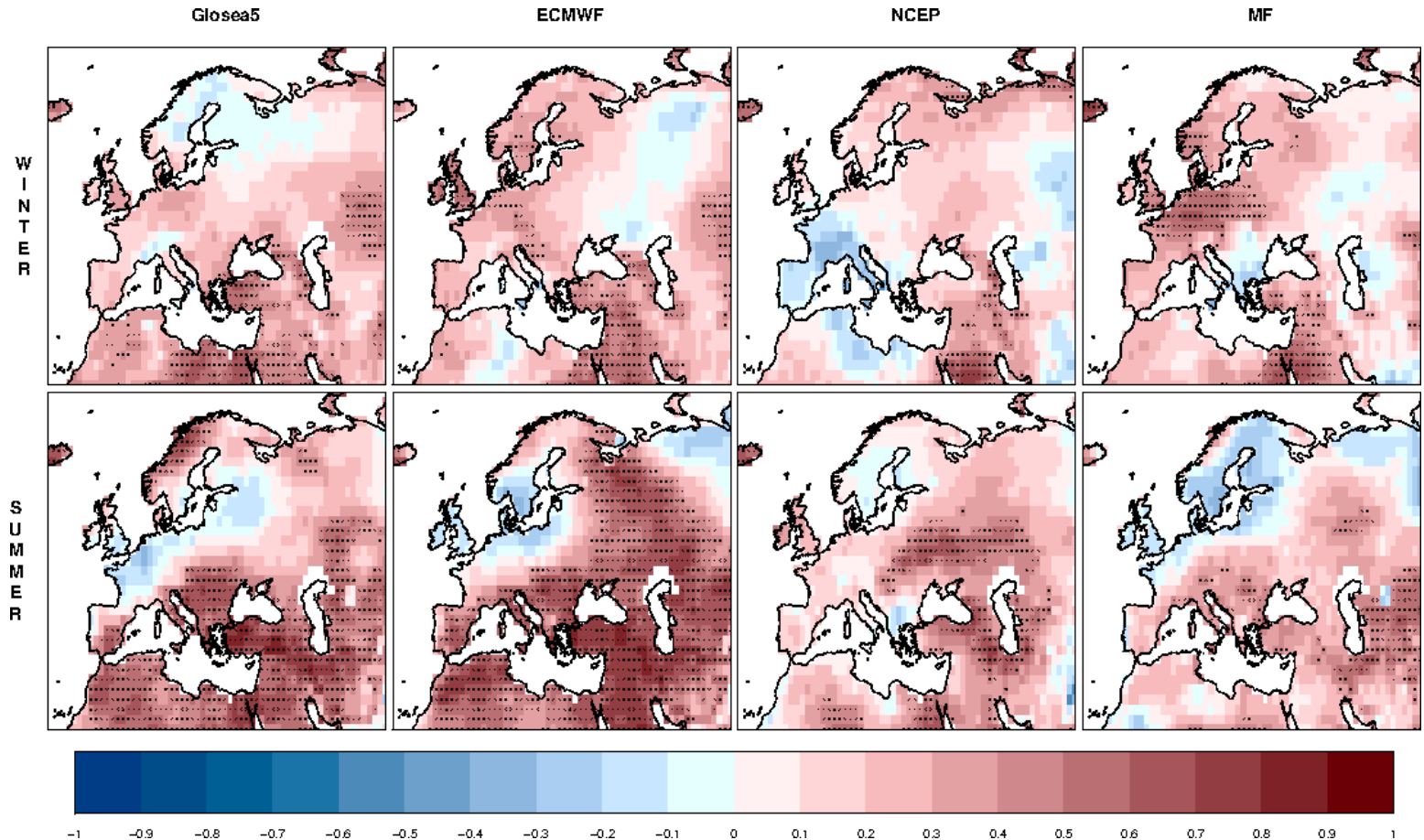
Regional time series of
seasonal mean precipitation
e.g. NW Scotland



-> skill improvement (precipitation) in areas with positive correlations with NAO (i.e. NW Europe)

Multi-Model Skill Assessment

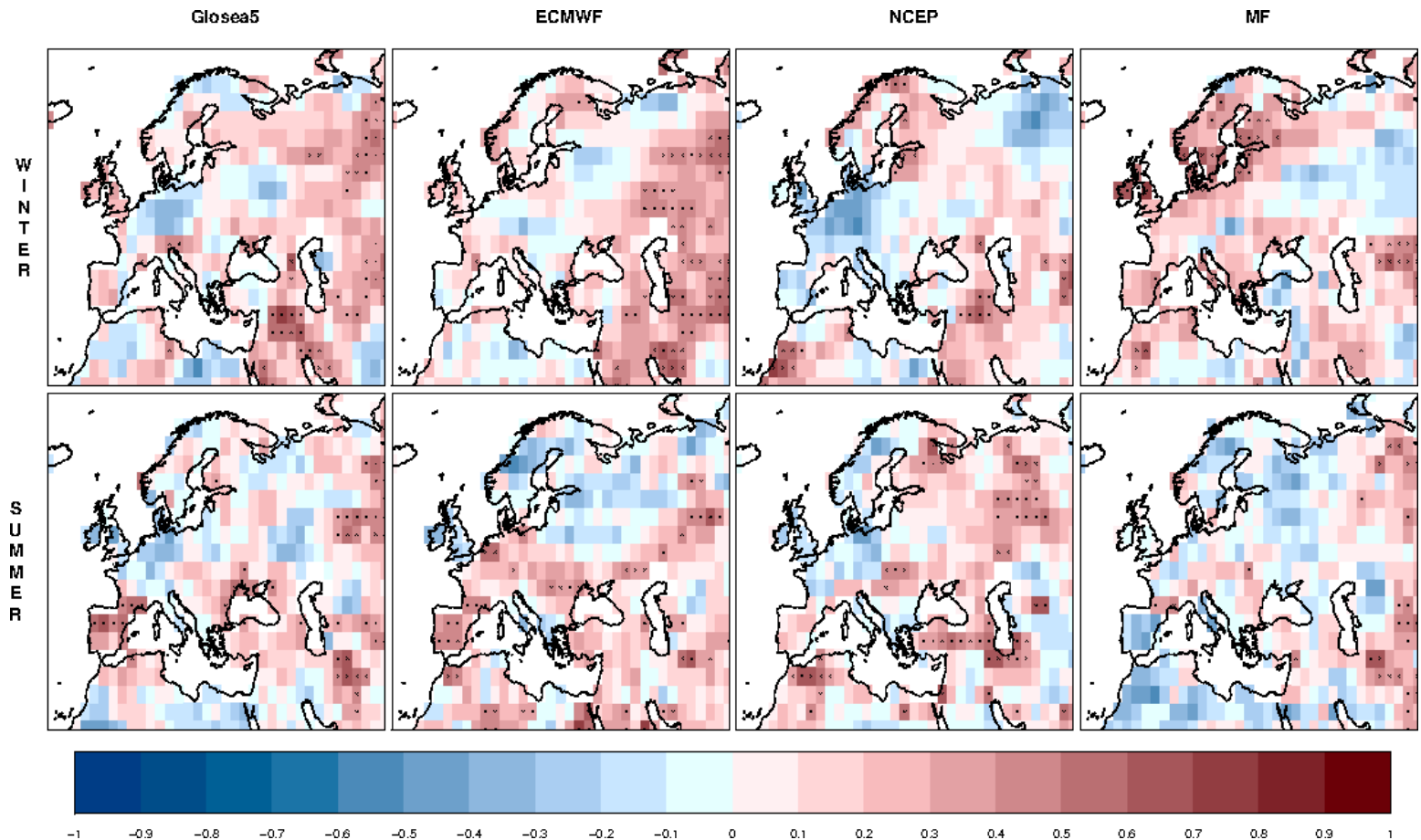
ACC seasonal temperature in different models



Mishra, N, C Prodhomme and V Guemas (2018), Climate Dynamics

Multi-Model Skill Assessment

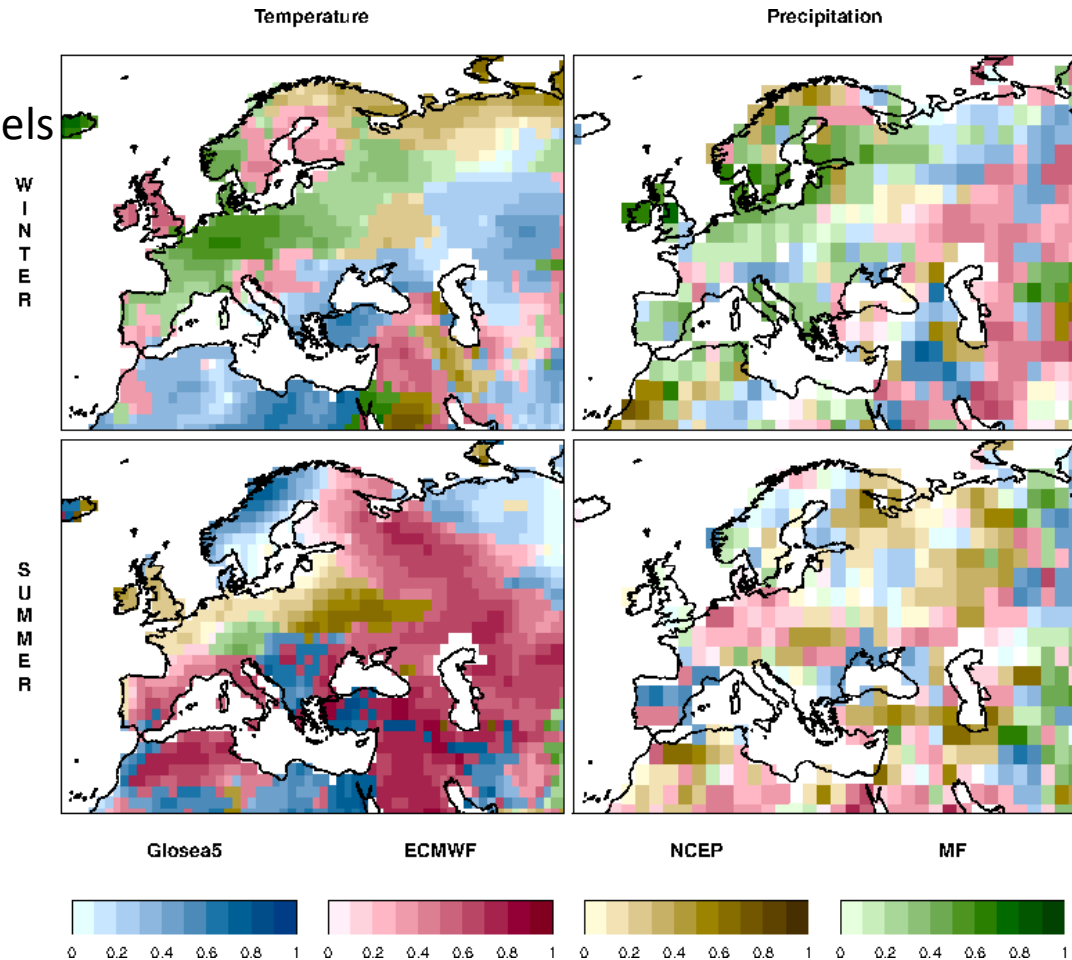
ACC seasonal precipitation in different models



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Multi-Model Skill Assessment

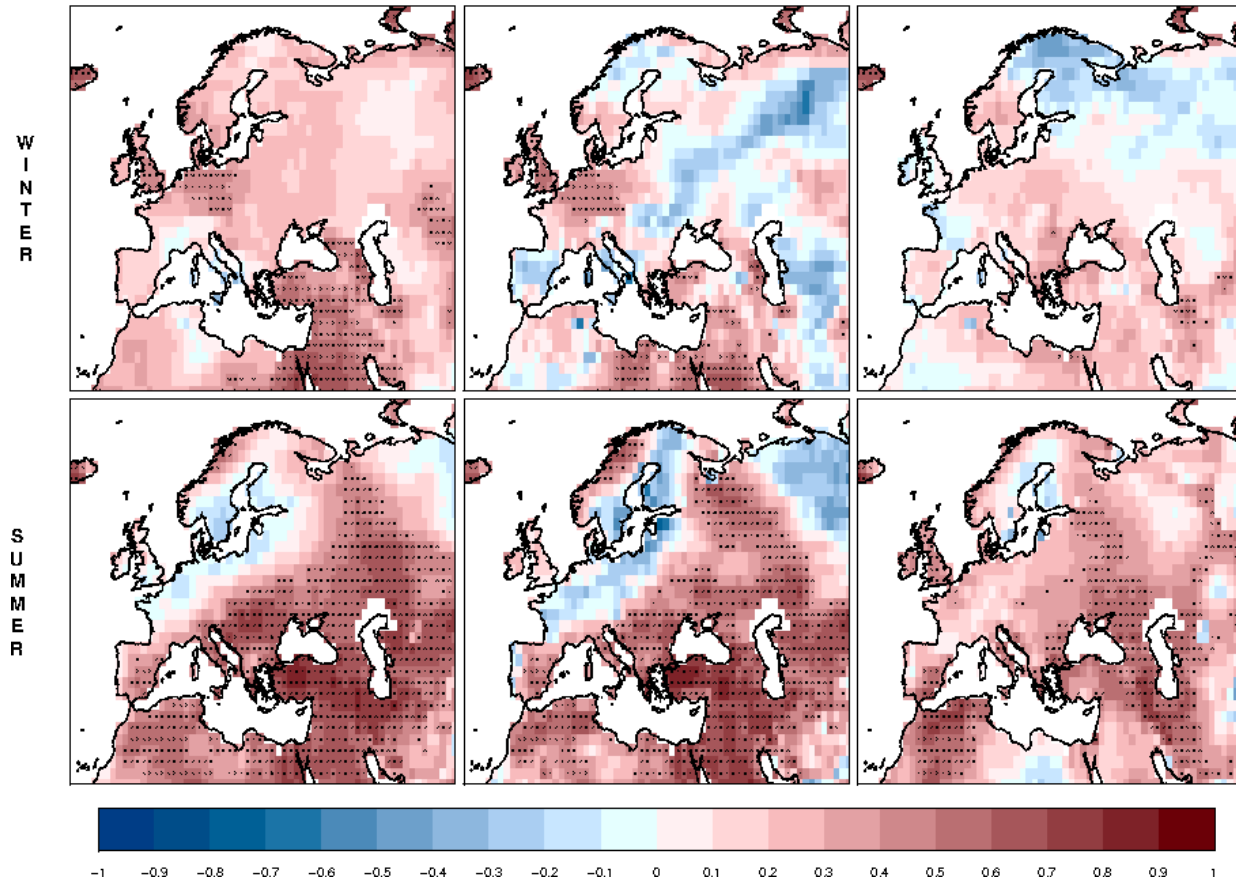
Maximum positive ACC
among the four individual models



Mishra, N, C Prodhomme and V Guemas (2018), Climate Dynamics

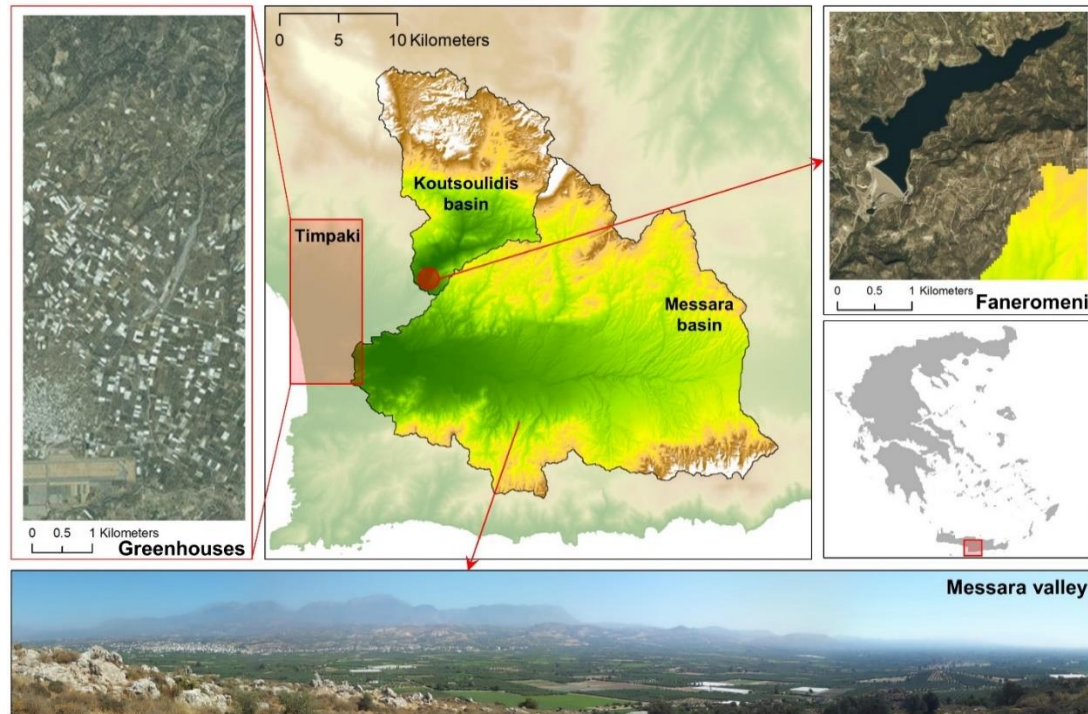
Multi-Model Skill Assessment

-> Ensemble average skill similar to best individual model, performance-based weighting shows no improvement



Mishra, N, C Prodhomme and V Guemas (2018), Climate Dynamics

Case study Koutsoulidis basin, Crete, Greece



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University
of Crete



Courtesy: TUC

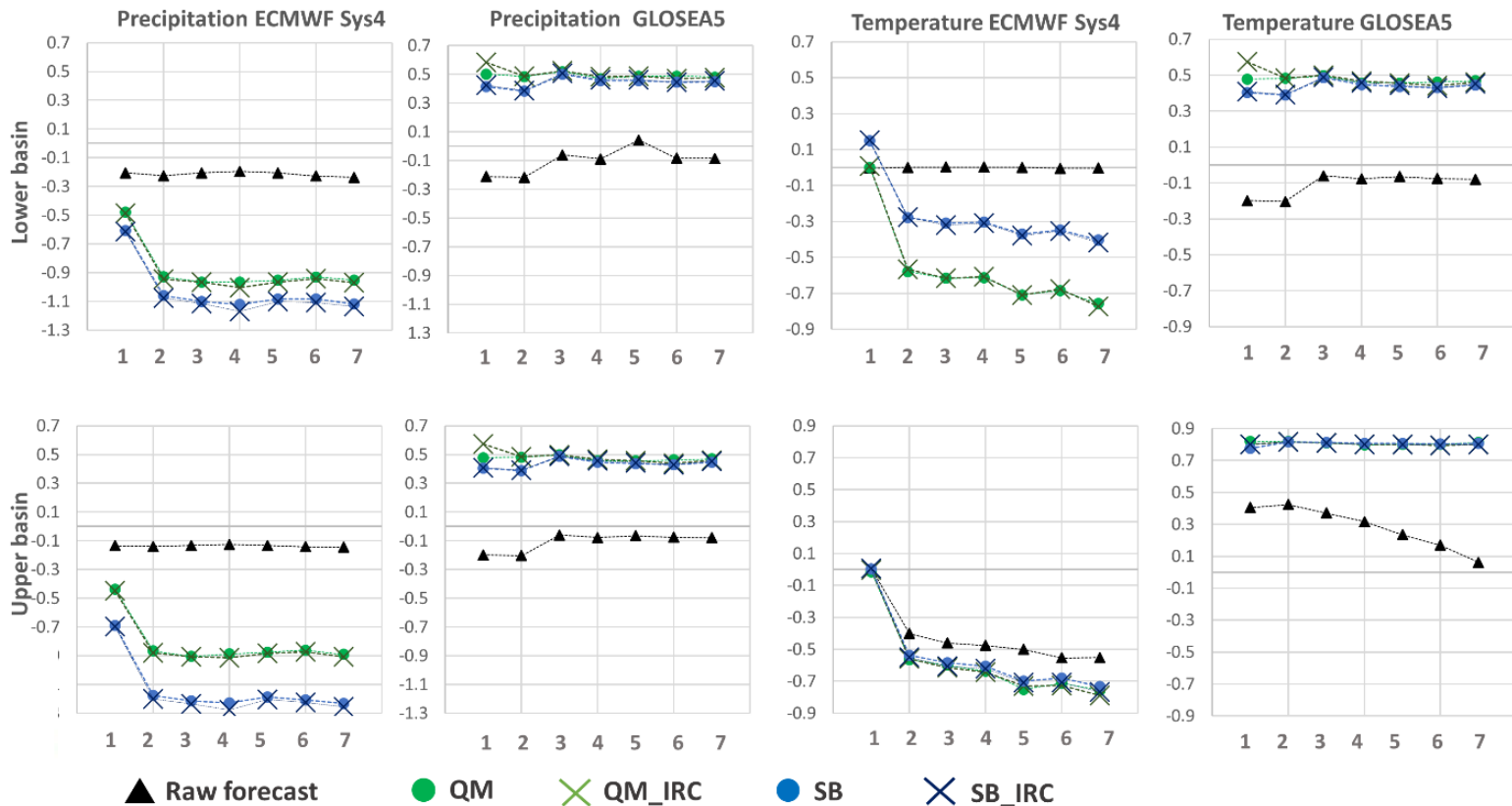


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Case study Koutsoulidis basin, Crete, Greece

-> Mixed effect from Bias correction

Continuous Ranked Probability Skill Score (CPRSS) for monthly forecast data



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Courtesy: TUC

QM: quantile mapping
SB: Simple bias correction
IRC: Individual realisations correction



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Effect of calibration on subseasonal predictions: e.g. T2m

Anomaly correlation

ECMWF January

Week 1

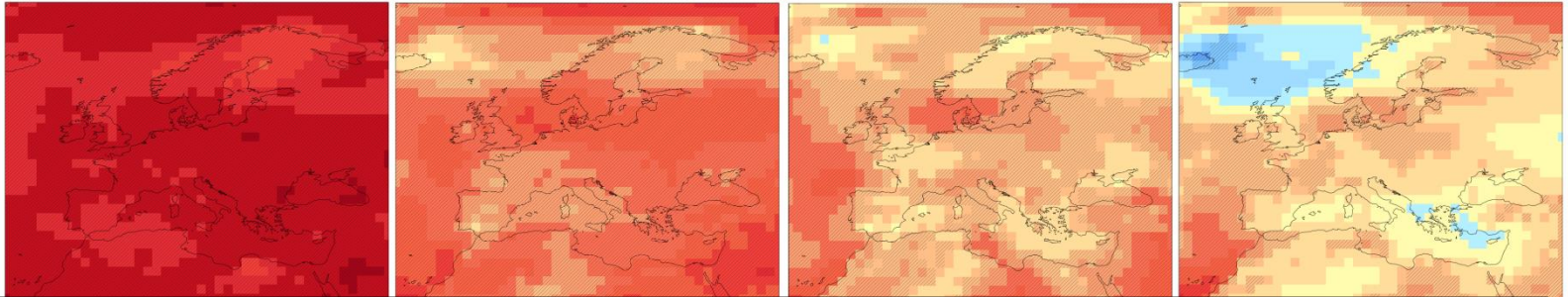
Week 2

Week 3

Week 4

raw

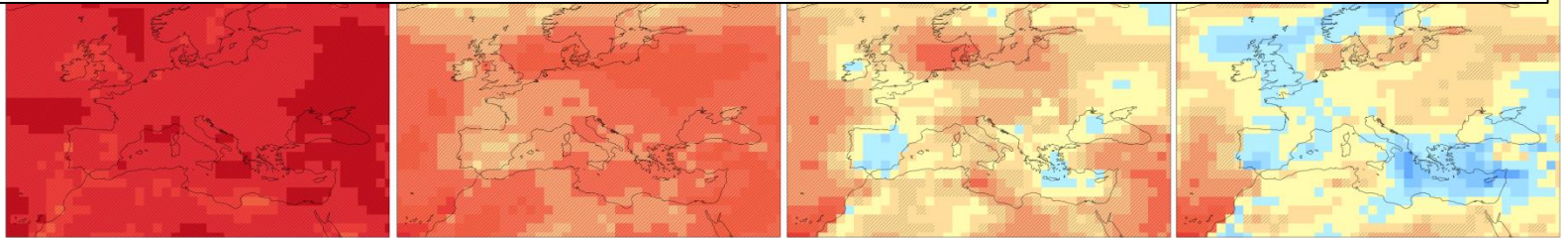
EnsCorr



-> Calibration not necessarily improves forecast skill
(but improves reliability)

calibrated

EnsCorr



ECMWF monthly prediction system: 11 members, 20 yrs hincast (1996-2015)

Verification: ERA-Interim

Summary

- Reasonable skill of seasonal predictions for temperature but generally low skill for precipitation
- Some regional (small) improvements of prediction skill by
 - Initialising observed soil moisture
 - Increasing the model resolution
- Smart processing of the model output can also improve skill
 - E.g. imposing observed empirical relationship between NAO and precipitation
 - Combining multiple models
 - Mixed results from bias correction, and calibration



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Thank you

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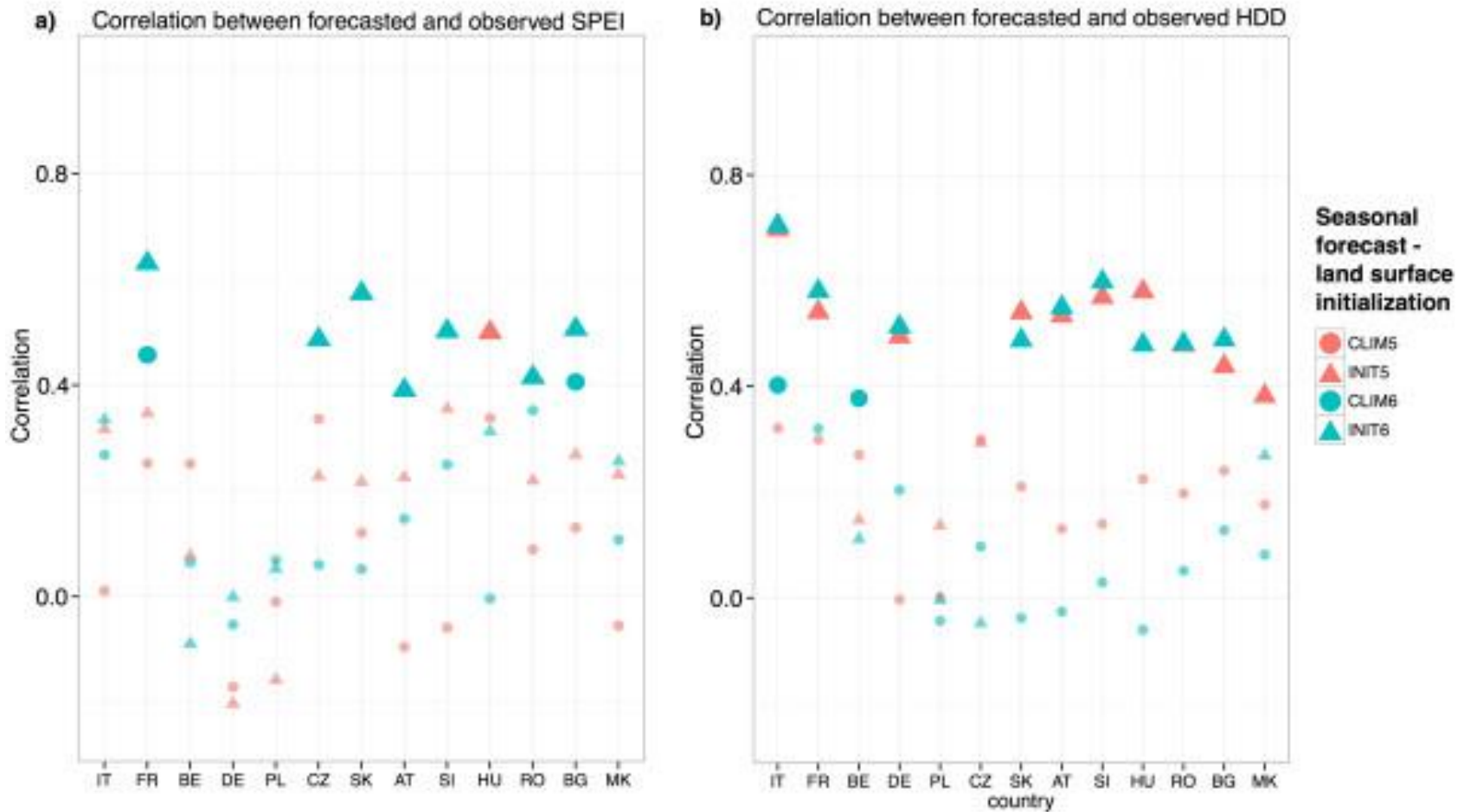
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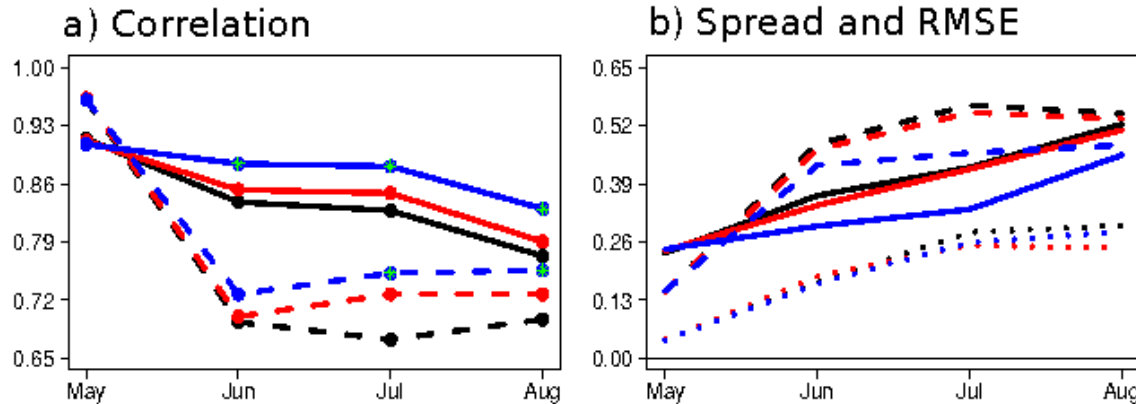
Impact of Soil Moisture Initialization on Seasonal Forecast of Maize Yield



Improvements from increasing model resolution

e.g. improved ENSO predictions (Niño3.4)

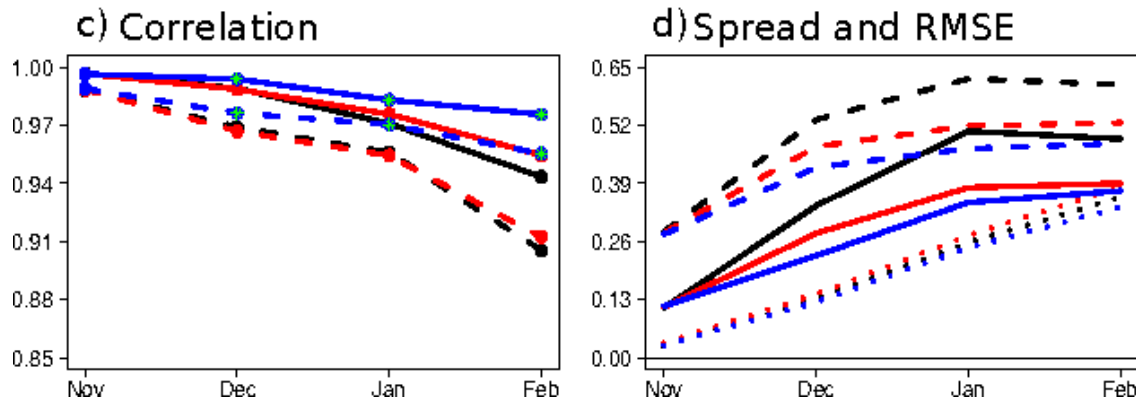
May start dates



SRes (black),
IRes (red),
HRes (blue)

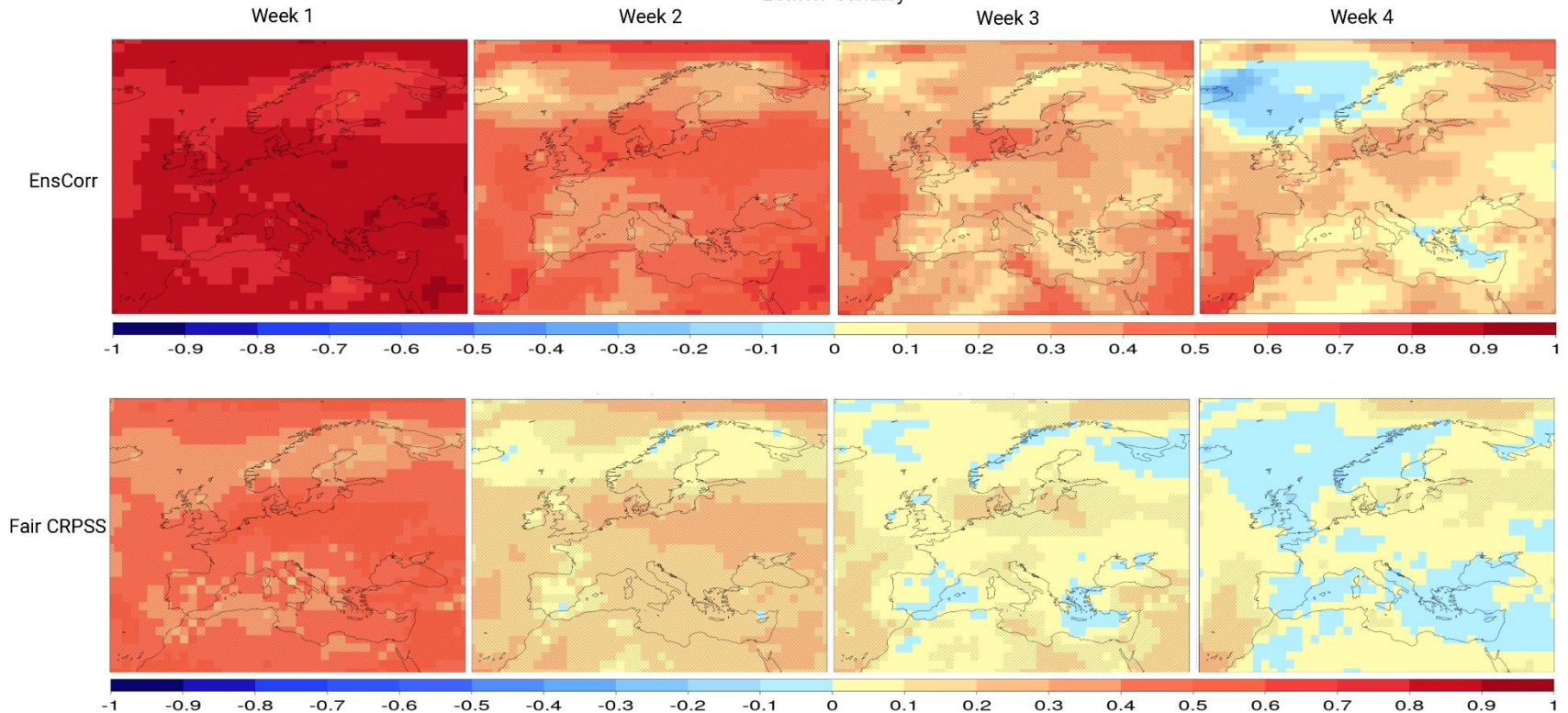
Obs reference:
ESA (solid), ERSST (dashed)

November start dates



Subseasonal predictions: 2m T raw

ECMWF January

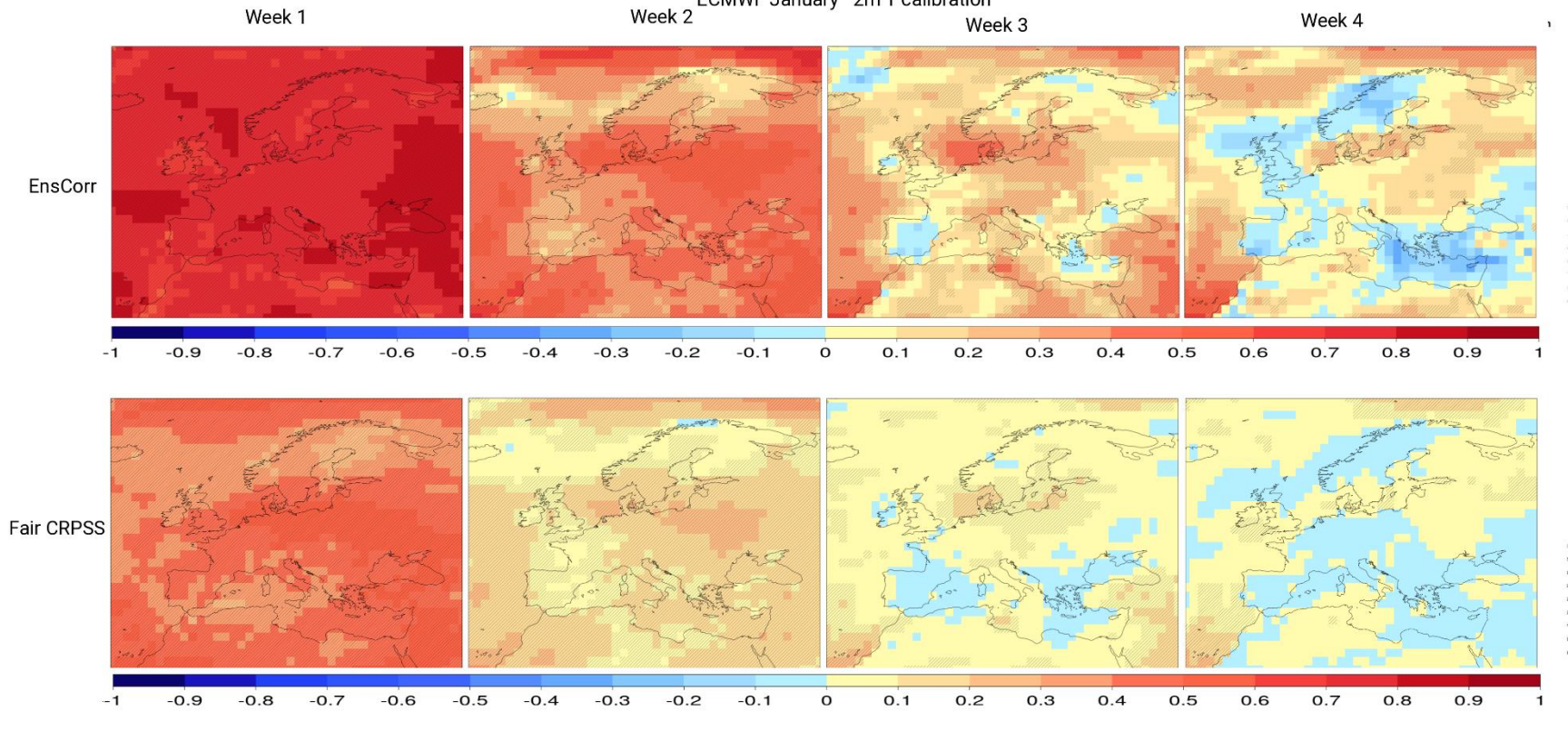


ECMWF monthly prediction system: 11 members, 20 yrs hincast (1996-2015)

Verification: ERA-Interim

Effect of calibration on subseasonal predictions: e.g. T2m

ECMWF January 2m T calibration



ECMWF monthly prediction system: 11 members, 20 yrs hincast (1996-2015)

Verification: ERA-Interim

Calibration: Inflation method

Calibration improves reliability, not forecast skill